

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
IN *INSIDE THE KINGDOM'S* NOVEL BY CARMEN BIN LADIN  
AND ITS TRANSLATION**



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**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE  
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**RESEARCH PAPER**

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## ABSTRACT

**YENI PRATIWI. A.320.080.118. A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN *INSIDE THE KINGDOM*'S NOVEL BY CARMEN BIN LADEN AND ITS TRANSLATION. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2012.**

The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalent translation of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin.

This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative study which takes a document oriented as the method of collecting data. By this method the writer uses translation done by *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin as the data source, and the data taken are sentences that containing noun phrase which happened translation shift. As the comparison, there is the translation between English and Indonesian.

The results of the research show that firstly, the translation shift is divided into 2 types: level shift (noun phrase are translated into adjective and verb) and structural shift of noun phrase (noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, and noun phrase are omitted). Secondly, the translation is equivalent and non-equivalent translation. The level shift of noun phrase cover around 10 data or 20,8 % where as the structural shift of noun phrase cover around 38 data or 79,2 %. Lastly, there are 32 data or 66,6 % equivalence translation and 16 data or 33,4 % non-equivalence translation.

### A. Introduction

Translation is not isolated again in linguistic field. Translation is not easy, but it is not also difficult. Translation is the process to send a message of the text. For example, a novel by Carmen bin ladin "*Inside the Kingdom*", although carmen is egypt, her novel uses English, and her novel has translation so that the readers who don't know English can enjoy her novel.

If the translator wants to do translation, she should master the relevant of language, there are source language (SL) and target language (TL). It is purposed to make a good translation. The translation can be called a good translation if it can transfer or deliver the message from the source language to the target language, so it can transfer the message, the reader will be easy to understand the certain of text. In doing translation, sometimes people find some shifts. The writer attempts to investigate the translation procedure of noun phrase in a novel. The writer uses novel by Carmen Bin Ladin entitled *Inside The Kingdom*.

In this part, the writer discusses about previous studies of translation and they have been done by some previous researchers. The first is Narulita (UMS, 2008) entitled *The Translations Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases on Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets by J.K Rowling into Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia by Listiana*. From the data, the researcher finds that there are eight types of verbs and twelve types of verb phrases. There are two shifts of translation namely: category shift and level shift. From 1099 data found by researcher, there are ten translation shifts belong to category shift and nine translation shifts belong to level shift. The researcher also classifies the rules of verbs and verb phrases. (1) the rules of verb translated into noun (2) the rules of verb translated into adjective (3) the rules of verb translated into adverb (4) the rules of verb phrase translated into verb (5) the rules of verb translated into verb phrase.

Wati (UMS, 2009) entitled *A Study of Translation Shift on Verb and Verb Phrase Done by Sixth Semester Students of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2005/2006 academic Year*. The result of her research show that firstly, there are two accounts of translation shift, category shift of verb and level shift of verb phrase. Secondly, there are the result of both equivalent and non- equivalent translation.

The writer uses some theory to analyze the data. There are translation theory, translation shift, equivalent translation, and noun phrase. According to Nida and Taber (1969:12) “translating consists of in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

Based on these statements, it is clear that translation is an activity of transferring ideas or message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by maintaining the equivalent meaning and style.

According to Catford (1997:73) states that there are two major types of translation shifts, namely level shifts and category shift. Level shift is if a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation” (Catford, 1997:76).

Equivalence is producing the same meaning or message in the target language text intended by the original author is the main objective of a translator. According to Baker (1992:5) equivalence of translation is classified into 5 categories, those are: equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

Basically, Noun Phrase is name of person, place or thing. According to Lingga (2006:253) "noun phrase is a group of word which have function do work the noun". Meanwhile, Nordquist (2011) describes "a noun phrase (often abbreviated as *NP*) most commonly functions as a subject, object, or complement". Based on these statements that Noun Phrase is a word or some word consists of head and modifier, and Noun is as head.

Based on the statements above, the writer formulates the problem statements are as follows: first, what are the translation shifts of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin. Second, how are the equivalence translation of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin.

The objective are to classify the the translation shifts of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin, and to describe the equivalence translation of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel by Carmen Bin Ladin.

## **B. Research Method**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative study. Moleong (1990:3) states that qualitative method is research procedure that has descriptive data like written words or oral from people that can observe the attitude. **Object of the research** are *Inside the Kingdom's* Novel and Its Translation and all about Noun Phrase in grammar books. The data are noun phrases found in the novel of *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen bin Ladin and its Translation. In the method of collecting data, the writer uses documentation method by the following procedures. First, Reading both of the original and the translation of the novel entitled *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen Bin Ladin. Second, Underlying the Noun Phrase of the original and the translation of the novel entitled *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen Bin Ladin. Third, Rewriting the underlined data. Finally, Coding The

data, the example of coding **057/ITK/SL57/TL57**. In this research, the writer uses comparative method to analyze the data. **The method of analyzing data** are as follows, first, Identifying the data by giving a code as explained in the points. Second, Comparing the data between SL and TL. Third, Determining the types of noun phrase. Fourth, Classify the equivalent translation. Finally, Drawing conclusion.

### **C. Research Finding and Discussion**

This chapter deals with the analysis of the data based on the problem statements in this research, that is, the researcher analyzes the data in term of Translation Shift of Noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom*'s novel by Carmen Bin Laden and its translation, and the researcher analyzes the Equivalence of Noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom*'s novel by Carmen Bin Laden and its translation.

#### **1. Research Finding**

The problem statements in this research will be answered, and it is started from translation shift of noun phrase and the equivalence translation of noun phrase.

##### **a. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in *Inside the Kingdom*'s Novel**

In this part, the researcher analyzes the translation shift of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom*'s novel and its translation of the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian).

##### **1) Levels Shift of Noun Phrase**

The researcher divides level shift of noun phrase into 2 types. They are noun phrase are translated into adjective and noun phrase are translated into verb.

##### **a) Noun phrase are translated into adjective**

**No : 0419/ITK/SL67/TL80**

SL : She was **a pretty woman**, and a very efficient organizer- with her.

TL : *Ia cantik dan sangat pandai menciptakan keterampilan bersamanya.*

The source language **she was a pretty woman and a very efficient organizer- with her** is translated into target language *ia cantik dan sangat pandai menciptakan keterampilan bersamanya*. The noun phrase **a pretty woman** is translated into adjective *cantik*. Noun phrase **a pretty woman** consists of **a** and

**pretty** as pre modifier, and **woman** as head. It is clear that SL is noun phrase, but TL is changed into adjective *cantik*. Whereas the noun phrase above is translated into adjective, it has certain the appropriate message. The translation shift above belongs to the level shift noun phrase into adjective.

#### b) Noun phrase are translated into verb

No : 0254/ITK/SL34/TL41

SL : We sat down, and made **small talk**.

TL : *Kami duduk dan mengobrol.*

From the datum above, **small talk** is translated into *mengobrol*. **Small talk** belongs to noun phrase; it is translated into verb *mengobrol*. Whereas *mengobrol* is verb that is marked prefix me-- from stem *obrol*. Noun phrase **small talk** consists of **small** as pre modifier; **talk** as head, and of fun as post modifier. It is clear that SL is noun phrase, but TL is changed into verb *mengobrol*. Whereas the noun phrase above is translated into verb, it has the similarity message. The translation shift above belongs to the level shift noun phrase into verb.

### 2) Structural Shift of Noun Phrase

The researcher divides structural shift of noun phrase into 3 types. They are noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase, adjective phrase and noun phrase are omitted.

#### a) Noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase

No : 0379/ITK/SL57/TL69

SL : Though I'd brought **a large stock**, it was running out.

TL : *Meski aku telah menyimpannya dalam jumlah yang besar, akhirnya susu tersebut habis.*

From the datum above, **a large stock** is translated into *dalam jumlah yang besar*. **A large stock** belongs to noun phrase; it is translated into prepositional phrase *dalam jumlah yang besar*. Whereas *dalam jumlah yang besar* is prepositional phrase that is marked preposition *dalam*. Noun phrase **a large stock** consists of **a and large** as pre modifier, and **stock** as head. It is clear that SL is noun phrase, but TL is changed into prepositional phrase *dalam jumlah yang besar*. The translation shift above belongs to the structural shift noun phrase into prepositional phrase.

**b) Noun phrase are translated into adjective phrase**

**No : 0159/ITK/SL20/TL25**

SL : Salem had **a great sense of fun**.

TL : Salem **sangat ceria**.

From the datum above, **a great sense of fun** is translated into **sangat ceria**. **A great sense of fun** belongs to noun phrase; it is translated into adjective phrase **sangat ceria**. Whereas **sangat ceria** is adjective phrase that is marked adjective *sangat* and adjective *ceria*. Noun phrase **a great sense of fun** consists of **a** and **great** as pre modifier, **sense** as head, and of fun as post modifier. It is clear that SL is noun phrase, but TL is changed into adjective phrase **sangat ceria**. To get the equivalence of translation in target language, the translator translates freely. Although the noun phrase above is translated into adjective phrase, it does not change the message of the text. The translation shift above belongs to the structural shift of noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase.

**c) Noun phrase are omitted**

**No : 0501/ITK/SL80/TL97**

SL : She spoke English, and understood **my claustrophobia**.

TL : **omitted**

From the datum above showed that noun phrase **my claustrophobia** is translated into omitted. In this sentence, **She spoke English, and understood my claustrophobia**. is translated into *omitted*. It can be seen that the SL is noun phrase because it consists of **my** as pre modifier, and **claustrophobia** as head, but in the TL is changed into omitted. There are omissions sentence of the TL. So, TL is omitted. It is clear that the sentence include the structural shift of noun phrase is omitted.

**b. The Equivalence Translation of Noun Phrase**

The equivalent translation is the similarity message between target language to the source language. The researcher divides the equivalent into equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation.

**1) The equivalence translation of noun phrase**

**a) Noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase**

**No : 0743/ITK/SL118/TL144**

SL : In January, Shah Reza Pahlavi was forced to flee **the country**.



TL : *Pada bulan January, Syeikh reza Pahlevi dipaksa melarikan diri dari negerinya.*

The target language of the datum above is equivalent, because the source language is translated correctly into the target language. The source language **in January, Shah Reza Pahlavi was forced to flee the country** is translated into *pada bulan January, Syeikh reza Pahlevi dipaksa melarikan diri dari negerinya.* The noun phrase **the country** is translated into prepositional phrase *dari negerinya*. Noun phrase **the country** should be translated noun phrase *negeri*. The readers' can certain understand message easily, whereas, there is changed of target language. This translation does not wrong in the process of translation, the transfer of meaning in the translation is suitable with TL. So the translation above is classified into equivalence translation.

**b) Noun phrase are translated into adjective phrase**

No : 0363/ITK/SL52/TL62

SL : I thought that perhaps he was **a little disappointed**, but I was sure would adjust.

TL : *Aku pikir mungkin ia agak sedikit kecewa, tapi aku yakin kami akan terbiasa.*

The target language of the datum above is equivalent, because the source language is translated correctly into the target language. The source language **I thought that perhaps he was a little disappointed, but I was sure would adjust** is translated into *aku pikir mungkin ia agak sedikit kecewa, tapi aku yakin kami akan terbiasa.* The noun phrase **a little disappointed** is translated into adjective phrase *agak sedikit kecewa*. Noun phrase **a little disappointed** should be translated noun phrase *sebuah kekecewaan kecil*. Whereas, there is changed of target language, it does not change the message of the text to SL, because in translation when translators works they should know how the context of the text. This translation does not wrong in the process of translation, the transfer of meaning in the translation is suitable with TL. So the translation above is classified into equivalence translation.

**c) Noun phrase are translated into adjective**

No : 0419/ITK/SL67/TL80

SL : She was **a pretty woman**, and a very efficient organizer- with her.

TL : *Ia cantik dan sangat pandai menciptakan keteraturan bersamanya.*

The target language of the datum above is equivalent, because the source language is translated correctly into the target language. The source language **she was a pretty woman, and a very efficient organizer- with her** is translated into *Ia cantik dan sangat pandai menciptakan keteraturan bersamanya*. The noun phrase **a pretty woman** is translated into adjective *cantik*. Noun phrase **a pretty woman** should be translated noun phrase *seorang wanita yang cantik*. Whereas, there is changed of target language, it does not change the message of the text to SL, because in translation when translators works they should know how the context of the text. This translation does not wrong in the process of translation, the transfer of meaning in the translation is suitable with TL. So the translation above is classified into equivalence translation.

**d) Noun phrase are translated into verb**

**No : 0254/ITK/SL34/TL41**

SL : We sat down, and made **small talk**.

TL : *Kami duduk dan mengobrol*.

The target language of the datum above is equivalent, because the source language is translated correctly into the target language. The source language **We sat down, and made small talk** is translated into *Kami duduk dan mengobrol*. The noun phrase **small talk** is translated into verb *mengobrol*. Noun phrase **small talk** should be translated noun phrase *obrolan kecil*. Whereas, there is changed of target language, it does not change the message of the text to SL, because in translation when translators works they should know how the context of the text. This translation does not wrong in the process of translation, the transfer of meaning in the translation is suitable with TL. So the translation above is classified into equivalence translation.

**2) The non-equivalence translation of noun phrase**

**a) Noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase**

**No : 0324/ITK/SL46/TL55**

SL : It foreshadowed **the coming decades**, and would forever change the course of my life.

TL : *Pengalaman itu selalu terbayang di tahun-tahun ke depan dan mengubah tujuan hidupku selamanya*.

The data above belongs to non equivalence translation. In the SL noun phrase **the coming decades** is translated into TL prepositional phrase *di tahun-*

*tahun ke depan*. Actually, in the process of translation noun phrase in SL is changed into prepositional phrase it is possible as long as the meaning of the text does not change into TL. But in this sentence the noun phrase **the coming decades** that is translated into prepositional phrase *di tahun-tahun ke depan* is wrong. This changing is not equivalence because the phrases **the coming decades** and *di tahun-tahun ke depan* are having not same meaning based on the context of the sentence above. So the suggested translation is *pengalaman itu membayangkan sepuluh tahun ke depan dan akan mengubah tujuan hidupku selamanya*.

**b) Noun phrase are translated into verb**

**No : 0175/ITK/SL22/TL27**

SL : The man rather rudely ordered him to take **his place in the line**.

TL : *Pedagang tersebut dengan sedikit kasar meminta Yeslam untuk **mengantr***.

The data above belongs to non equivalence translation. In the SL noun phrase **his place in the line** is translated into TL verb *mengantr*. Actually, in the process of translation noun phrase in SL is changed into verb it is possible as long as the meaning of the text does not change into TL. But in this sentence the noun phrase **his place in the line** that is translated into verb *mengantr* is wrong. This changing is not equivalence because the phrase **his place in the line** and *mengantr* are having not same meaning based on the context of the sentence above. So the suggested translation is *laki-laki tersebut dengan kasar memintanya untuk mengambil tempatnya dalam barisan*.

**c) Noun phrase are omitted**

**No : 0226/ITK/SL26/TL33**

SL : It was only much later that I realized that he was not permitted to look at **the face of a woman who belong to another Saudi man**.

TL : *omitted*

The target language of the datum above is non-equivalence, because the source language is not translated correctly. The source language **it was only much later that I realized that he was not permitted to look at the face of a woman who belong to another Saudi man** is translated into *omitted*. This translation makes the message of the text does not transferred. This shift makes

miscommunication to readers about the message of the text because there are omissions or deletion. So, the target language is considered as non-equivalence translation.

## **2. Discussion**

These findings are different from those previous studies. First, the result of the research conducted by Wati show that firstly, there are two accounts of translation shift, category shift of verb and level shift of verb phrase. Secondly, there are the result of both equivalent and non- equivalent translation. The translation shift of verb cover around 26,38 % where as the translation of verb phrase cover around 73,62 %. Lastly, 96,93% is in the favor of equivalent translation of verb and verb phrase around 3,07 % appears as the non-equivalent translation.

Second, the result of the research conducted by Narulita shows that there are eight types of verbs and twelve types of verb phrases. There are two shifts of translation namely: category shift and level shift. From 1099 data found by researcher, there are ten translation shifts belong to category shift, and nine translation shifts belong to level shift. The researcher also classifies the rules of verbs and verb phrases. (1) the rules of verb translated into noun (2) the rules of verb translated into adjective (3) the rules of verb translated into adverb (4) the rules of verb phrase translated into verb (5) the rules of verb translated into verb phrase.

The finding above proves some theories. The first finding shows that there are two translation shift of noun phrase, namely: 1) level shift of noun phrase 2) structural shift of noun phrase. There are 2 level shift of noun phrase, namely a) Noun phrase are translated into Adjective b) Noun phrase are translated into Verb There are 4 structural shifts of noun phrase, namely: a) Noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase b) Noun phrase are translated into Adjective phrase c) Noun phrase are translated into Omitted.

The finding above shows that is supported by the theory by Catford. According to Catford (1997:73) states that there are two major types of translation shifts, namely level shifts and category shift. Category shift is divided by 4 types;

they are structural shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra system shifts. But in this research, the researcher analyzed 2 types of translation shifts; they are level shifts and structural shifts. The second finding shows the equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. A translation could not be separated from the accuracy, appropriateness or equivalence TL. The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. Equivalence translation captivated if the translation is understandable, natural, and appropriate to the TL. Baker (1992:20) states that non equivalence translation means that the TL has no equivalent from for source text.

## **D. Conclusion and Suggestion**

### **1. Conclusion**

Based on the data analysis and the discussion the researcher gets the followings conclusions:

These are two translation shift of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel, namely level shift of noun phrase and structural shift of noun phrase. From 48 data translation shift the researcher finds 10 data or 20,8 % level shift of noun phrase that consist of 5 data or 10,4 % noun phrase is translated into adjective, 5 data or 10,4 % noun phrase are translated into verb; and 38 data or 79,2 % structural shift of noun phrase that consists of 15 data or 31,3 % noun phrase are translated into prepositional phrase, 10 data or 20,8 % noun phrase are translated into adjective phrase, and 13 data or 27,1 % noun phrase are translated into omitted.

From 48 data found by researcher, there are 32 data or 66,6 % equivalence translation and 16 data or 33,4 % non-equivalence translation. From the preceded percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of Noun Phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel into its translation is an equivalence translation.

### **2. Suggestion**

In this research, the writer only analyzed the translation shift and the equivalent of noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's* novel. It is suggested to those who are interested in translation analysis to analyze the other aspects of this novel,

such as; the other sentence types, the phrases, or the lexical. Here, the writer proposes some suggestion for the teacher, students, and other researchers:

### **1. For the teachers**

It is expected that the teacher get more attention to the teaching of translation and noun phrase. The teacher should be able to improve their students knowledge about translation, not only by giving a lot of exercises both in written translation and spoken translation.

### **2. For the students**

It is expected that the students can understand and study more about translation and noun phrase, and give additional information about noun phrase on translation analysis. It is very good for them to improve their foreign language ability.

### **3. For other researcher**

For the other researcher, this research will give references, other knowledge and additional knowledge to improve their knowledge. In this research the researcher analyzed the Noun phrase in *Inside the Kingdom's novel*. Therefore, the other researcher can observe the same object with different subject.

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